SUBSTITUTE FOR WHITE LEAD.—The great amount of mortality among painters and manufacturers of paint, arising from the deleterious effluvia of white-lead, is well known, and has frequently directed the attention of chemists to the discovery of an innocuous substitute. Hitherto the attempt has been fruitless; at least as far as we are aware, no other substance has taken the place of the common pigment. It would appear, however, from the report of the Paris Academy of Sciences, that M. de Ruolz has at length succeeded in producing a preparation possessing all the economical properties of white-lead, without partaking of its offensive character. This substance is the oxide of antimony, which is distinguished by the following qualities:—Its colour is very pure white, rivalling the finest white silver; it is easily ground, and forms with oil an unctuous and cohesive mixture; compared with the white-lead of Holland, its property of concealing is as 46 to 22, and, when mixed with other paints, it gives a much clearer and softer tone than white-lead. It may be obtained, according to M. de Ruols, from the natural sulphuret of antimony, *and at a third of the cost* of ordinary white paint.

HADDON HALL is a relique in the county of Derby most interesting in point of antiquity. It was formerly the seat of the Vernon family, and now belongs to the Duke of Rutland, whose ancestor, Sir John Manners, acquired it in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by a marriage with one of the coheiresses of Sir George Vernon. It is situated on an eminence above the river Wye, and consists of two courts in an irregular form, approaching to squares, and surrounded by suites of apartments. This fine ancient English seat is now comparatively deserted: its halls are silent, giving but a mournful idea of its past scenes of revelry and antique pageantry. Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII., is said to have repeatedly visited Haddon Hall, when Sir Harry Vernon, who was his preceptor or governor, resided there. The chapel and the great hall—considered to be the most ancient parts of the edifice, having been built prior to 1452, the former with its despoiled sacred ornaments and curious old font, the latter with the deep-toned oaken panelling and its elevated seats at the end, that distinctive spot where the owners of old used to entertain in rude hospitality at the *dais* the more distinguished of their guests, for in those times the bawk and hound afforded amusements for the day, and the riotous fascinations of the baronial board and wine-cup closed the day after the fatigues of the chase—the dining-room, long gallery, state bed-room, and ancient state-room, were among the interesting parts visited by her Majesty and party. The Rutland family have not resided at Haddon since the reign of Queen Anne, when the first Duke of Rutland lived there occasionally in great state, and is said to have kept Christmas with open house, in the true style of old English hospitality.

THE HIERARCHY.—The bishoprics of England and Wales are considered to have been instituted according to the following order of time, viz.:—London, an Archbishopric and Metropolitan of England, founded by Lucius, the first Christian King of Britain, A.D. 185; Llandaff, 185; Bangor, 516; St. David's, 519. The Archbishopric of Wales from 550 to 1100, when the Bishop submitted to the Archbishop of Canterbury as his Metropolitan; St. Asaph, 547; St. Augustine (or St. Austin) made Canterbury the Metropolitan Archbishopric by order of Pope Gregory, A.D. 596; Wells, 604; Rochester, 634; Winchester, 650; Lichfield and Coventry, 656; Worcester, 679; Hereford, 680; Durham, 681; Sodor and Man, 898; Exeter, 1050; Sherborne (changed to Salisbury), 1056; York (Archbishopric), 1067; Dorchester (changed to Lincoln), 1070; Chichester, 1071; Thetford (changed to Norwich), 1088; Bath and Wells, 1088; Ely, 1109; Carlisle, 1123. The following six were founded upon the suppression of monasteries by Henry VIII.:—Chester, Peterborough, Gloucester, Oxford, Bristol, and Westminster, 1538. Westminster was united to London in 1550. Ripon, 1836.

MEDAL, COMMEMORATIVE OF THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO ANTWERP.—The municipality of Antwerp has caused to be struck a beautiful medal of our beloved Queen, having her profile on the obverse, and the arms of Antwerp on the reverse. The medal is about the size of a crown piece. It is executed by the unrivalled medallist, Hart, from whom we have a bronze medal of Rubens' head, beyond all competition and praise. Mr. Verackter has been archivists of the city of Antwerp for the last 22 years, and has, in this instance, given undoubted proofs of his gallantry of spirit and accuracy of taste. Three casts of this medal, one in gold, another in silver, and another in bronze, are consigned to the Rev. Dr. Dibdin (the particular friend of Mr. Verackter) to be presented by him personally to her Majesty.

MICA, A SUBSTITUTE FOR GLASS.—In the windows of the workshops at the Butterly Iron Works, so much glass was broken by the chippings of iron, that a substitute was sought which would resist a moderate blow, and yet be translucent. A quantity of the sheets of mica were procured from Calcutta, which, when fixed into cast-iron window frames, were found to resist the blow of a chipping of iron driven off by the chisel with such force as would have shivered a pane of glass. Mica possesses both toughness and elasticity, and when a piece of iron penetrates it, merely a hole is made large enough to allow the piece to pass, while the other parts remain uninjured. It is not quite so transparent as glass, but it is not so much so as to be objectionable; but this circumstance is not important at Butterly, as, in consequence of the quality of fluoric acid gas evolved from the fluate of lime used as a flux in the blast furnaces, the glass in the windows is speedily acted upon, and assumes the appearance of being ground. Mica is a little more expensive than common glass; but, as its duration promises to be much longer, it must be more economical. It can be procured of almost any dimensions necessary for ordinary purposes, as it has been found in Russia in masses of nearly three feet diameter. It is susceptible of very minute subdivision, as, according to Haüy, it may be divided into plates no thicker than one three-hundred-thousandth part of an inch.

Tenders.

TENDERS delivered for building a house for C. Parker, Esq., at Eton. Jno. Shaw, Esq., Architect:—

Opened in the presence of the parties.

Burton	£3,540
Bridger and Ashby	3,350
Locke and Nesham	3,335
Winsland	3,987
Hicks	4,070
Grimsdale	4,150
Lee	4,283
Piper	4,300
Bedborough and Jenner	4,350
Hayward and Nixon	4,363
Grisell and Peto	4,375
Baker and Son	4,590

The quantities were supplied.

TENDERS for new shops in Hungerford Market, December 6th:—

Hayward and Nixon	£4,563
Grisell and Peto	4,473
W. Rogers	3,688
Clemence	3,393

The tenders not opened in the presence of the builders.

TENDERS for the erection of a mansion at Portsea, from the designs and under the direction of A. Trimer, Esq., of Adam-street, Adelphi:—

Clements	£6,320
Nicholson (Wandsworth)	5,878
Sugden	5,777
Stevenson & Co.	5,675
Absalom (Portsea)	5,646

TENDERS for building three rooms, of large dimensions, Lambeth, February 7th, were opened in the presence of the competitors:—

Mays	£647
Herbert	553
Mitchell	520
Cooper and Davis	520
Wadey	486
Mason	480
Want	477
Pelham	463

NOTICES OF CONTRACTS.

TENDERS for TWO GAS TANKS.—Directors of the New Gas Company, Aberdeen. Feb. 12.

TENDERS for a HYDRAULIC PUMP and APPARATUS for PROVING PIPES.—Directors of the New Gas Company, Aberdeen. Feb. 19.

TENDERS for TWO GAS HOLDERS.—Directors of the New Gas Company, Aberdeen. Feb. 19.

Offers are wanted by the Aberdeen New Gas Company for the furnishing and erection of a Steam-engine, of a six-horse power, with Pumps and Pipes, and connection for pumping.—Adam and Anderson, Advocates, Aberdeen.

CONTRACT for a large quantity of Cast-Iron Pipes, of various Sizes.—Directors of the Aberdeen New Gas Company. Feb. 12.

YORK and SCARBORO' RAILWAY.—Tenders for 60,000 Larch and Memel Sleepers.—Secretary of the York and North Midland Railway Company. Feb. 21.

PARISH OF ST. GEORGE, HANOVER-SQUARE.—Contract for Workmen's Tools and Hammers, Iron Lamp Posts and Gas Fittings, and for keeping in order the garden in Hanover-square, for one year from the 25th March. R. Lees, Clerk, Board Room, Mount-street. March 6.

PARISH OF ST. GEORGE, HANOVER-SQUARE.—Contract for Masons' and Paviors' Work, and supply of Guernsey Granite Chippings, and York-shire Paving, for one year from the 25th March.—Mr. R. Lees, Clerk, Board Room, Mount-street. March 6.

CONTRACT for Paving and Cleansing the Streets for one year from the 25th March, the United Parishes of St. Andrew, Holborn, and St. George-the-Martyr, Middlesex also for Watering the Streets for six months, from the 25th March.—Commissioners of Paving, Board Room of the Workhouse, Gray's-inn-Lane. Feb. 12.

BUILDING SEWERS in Cree-Church-lane, King-street, Duke-street, and Great Duke's-place, City.—Plan and Specification at Sewers' Office, Guildhall, daily from ten till four o'clock.—Joseph Daw, Principal Clerk. Feb. 13, 1844.

FORMATION OF RESERVOIRS and laying down Iron Conduit, with other masonry work connected therewith, Bradford Waterworks.—Plans, &c., to be seen, and further information had, at the Office of Messrs. Leather and Son, Civil Engineers, Leeds, John Thompson, Law Clerk to the Company. Feb. 13, 1844.

WORKS REQUIRED FOR THE NEW FISH MARKET, GREAT YARMOUTH.—Plans, &c., to be seen on application to Mr. A. T. Tillett, Architect, King-street, Great Yarmouth; Town Clerk. Feb. 21 1844.

CONSTRUCTING various STATIONS at GATESHEAD and other places, Newcastle and Darlington Junction Railway.—Plans, &c., at Railway Office, York.—Further particulars on application to Mr. Andrews Architect, York.—G. Hudson, Esq., Chairman Feb. 13.

BUILDING A COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM at LITTLEMORE, OXFORD.—Plans, &c., at Mr. R. Clarke's, Architect, Clinton-street, Nottingham, or at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Oxford.—J. M. Davenport, Clerk of the Peace. February 22, 1844.

BRIDLINGTON PIERS AND HARBOUR.—Erection of a new south pier, removal of present pier, and other works for enlargement of Harbour.—Plans and Specifications at the Office of Mr. Sidney Taylor, Solicitor, Bridlington. March 1, 1844.

ALTERING EAST SUFFOLK COUNTY HALL AND COURTS OF JUSTICE, IPSWICH.—Plans, &c., for inspection on application to Mr. Whiting, Surveyor, &c., County Hall, Ipswich, on Monday Jan. 29. J. H. Borton, Clerk of the Peace, Bury St. Edmunds. February 12, 1844.

COMPETITION.

PREMIUM of 20 guineas for the best plans and estimates for erection of a new gaol, Banbury.—All information may be obtained on application to the Town Clerk. March 1, 1844.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

We are sorry that we have not in our power compliance with the request of "C. D. S."

The cuts for the article of "A Constant Reader *having been spoiled, we must postpone its appearance till next week, as we do not desire so important a question to be unduly answered.*

"J. B." London.—*We refer to our last year's volume.*

Mr. Kelly's *contribution is being engraved. We shall be happy to receive his sketches of Irish and other kinds of Gothic architecture.*

The MS. of "G. R. F." *is being set up, and the illustrations are being executed.*

The designs by "Σ." *for a School and an Effluvia-trap we have ordered to be engraved.*

We have taken some pains to afford the information required by "A Working-man," Leamington, *but have not yet fully satisfied ourselves. We hope, however, that we shall be able to give a proper answer in our next number.*

We have received copies of—

"Payne's Universum," 2 Nos.

Knight's "Old England," 3 Parts.

Skyring's Price Book.

ERRATUM.—In the article last week upon Brecon Priory, the river "*Houddi*," pronounced Honethee was misprinted *Howden*.

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